विवरण

रोजगार सृजन और क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए 1994–95 के दौरान से गुजरात में चयनितजिलों को केन्द्रीय रिलीज

(रुपए लाख में)

जिला	जवाहर रोजगार योजना	गहन जवाहर रोजगार योजना	सुनिश्चित रोजगार योजना	समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	मरूभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम
1. बड़ोदरा	574.77	268.00	160.00	125.78	—	—
2. भड़ौच	466.74	—	260.00	109.81	—	—
3. सूरत	683.27	298.00	260.00	139.36	—	—
4. अहमदाबाद	218.39	—	40.00	67.29	30.50	—
5. पंचमहल	1783.31	476.00	440.00	214.41	100.75	—
समग्र गुजरात	8268.65	2067.50	3580.00	1507.63	617.35	441.55

Scheme of rural development funded by Central/State government

3993. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes under Rural Development which are 100 per cent funded by Central Government;

(b) what are the schemes under Rural Development funded jointly by the State Governments and Central Government;

(c) what is the allocation under 100 per cent scheme to Karnataka during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 and the allocation during this period for jointly funded schemes; the details thereof schemes-wise; and

(d) whether the State Government have deviated the funds to meet their expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Under Rural Development Schemes, Desert Development Programme (DDP) is 100 per cent funded by the Central Government.

(b) (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) Jawarhar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), (iv) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and (v) Drought Prone Area Programme (DDAP) are major Rural Development Programmes jointly funded by the States and Central Government. Under IRDP and DPAP the funding pattern between Centre and the State is 50:50 and for JRY & EAS it is 80:20. Under ARWSP the funds are provided 100 per cent by the Centre subject to matching by the States under MNP.

(c) Desert Development Programme (DDP) is not implemented in Karnataka. The details of central allocations made by Centre for jointly funded schemes (i) IRDP, (ii) JRY, (iii) EAS, (iv) ARWSP, (v) DPAP during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 to Karnataka are as under:—

(Rs. lakhs)

S.No.	Schemes	Allocation (Central Share)		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
I.	IRDP	1527.00	2825.00	2802.00
II.	(i) JRY	11502.17	13225.06	14557.15
	(ii) IJRY	—	3772.00	3772.00
	(iii) EAS (Release)	—	3600.00	10390.00
III.	ARWSP	2342.00	3512.00	4272.00
IV.	DPAP	624.50	936.75	1034.00

(d) No specific instance has been brought to the notice of this Ministry, under any rural development programmes regarding deviation of funds.

Target of providing toilet facility to rural population

3994. SHRI SHIVPRASAD CHANPURIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of the target fixed for providing toilet facility to 25 per cent of the rural population by the end of the year 1991, the facility could be provided only to 2.73 per cent of the population till 31st March, 1993;

(b) what are the reasons for not achieving the said targets; and

(c) what is the percentage of rural population which has been provided with the toilet facility till 31st March, 1994 together with the percentage of rural population which is targeted to be provided with this facility till 31st March, 1995?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The National Action Plan prepared in 1980 for implementation of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade in India (April 1981 to March 1991) provided for coverage of 25 per cent of the rural population with the sanitation facilities by the end of the Decade. The actual coverage through Government assisted programmes and private efforts was 12.21 per cent till 31st March, 1993.

(b) Low achievement of the target was because of poor perception of importance of sanitation, lack of involvement of the community, in-adequate financial resources and lack of felt need on the part of the beneficiaries.

(c) By 31st, March, 1994, 12.55 per cent of rural population was provided with sanitation facilities. During 1994-95, the target was to provide about 6.27 lakhs individual